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# Charts on casual employment, occupation and industry, May 2022

Updated chart pack

Released 23/06/2022

**Source:** [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, May 2022](#)

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## Casual employment, occupation and industry

This article includes information on casual employment, occupation and industry. It follows previous similar articles during the COVID period, including Insights into Industry and Occupation (in May 2020), Insights into casual employment, occupation and industry (in November 2020) and Charts on casual employment, occupation and industry (in May 2021, August 2021, November 2021 and February 2022). These can all be found in the Labour Force, Australia [article archive \(/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/labour-force-australia/latest-release#article-archive\)](#).

The main indicator the ABS uses for casual employment is whether an employee is entitled to paid leave, which includes paid sick leave or paid annual leave. These entitlements are usually reserved for non-casual or permanent employment. Other measures of casual employment can be found in [Working Arrangements \(/statistics/labour/earnings-and-work-hours/working-arrangements/latest-release\)](#).

Information in this article refers to a person's 'main job', based on questions that are asked in the Labour Force Survey in February, May, August and November.

## Hours worked by casual employees

Chart 1 compares the change in hours worked for casual employees (i.e. those without paid leave entitlements), non-casual employees (i.e. those with paid leave entitlements) and owner managers, indexed to February 2020. It shows that during periods with lockdowns and restrictions the hours of casual employees, and to a lesser extent owner managers, were particularly impacted.

The index shows the hours worked by casual employees remained flat between February and May, after returning to pre-pandemic levels in February 2022.

Chart 1: Hours worked index, Status in Employment, Original (Feb 2020 =100.0)



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Datacube EQ04

Chart 2 compares the change in employment for casual employees, non-casual employees and owner managers, indexed to February 2020.

The number of employed people working as casuals increased in May 2022, returning to pre-pandemic levels.

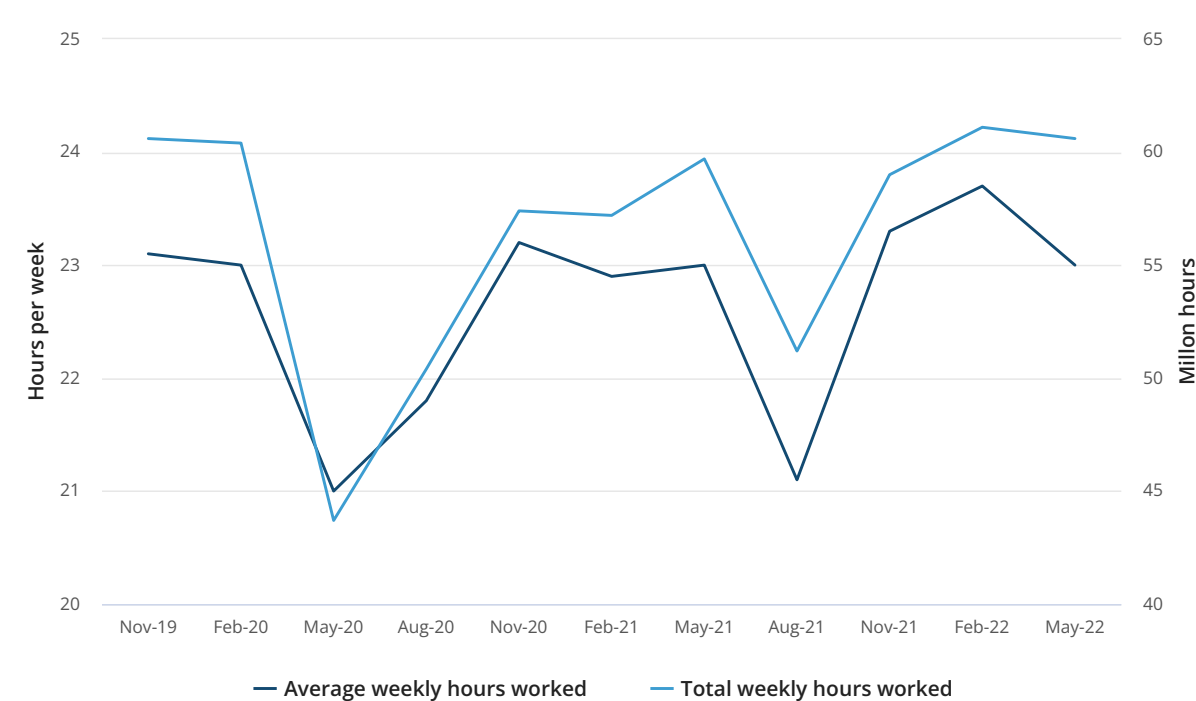
**Chart 2: Employment index, Status in Employment, Original (Feb 2020 =100.0)**



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Datacube EQ04

Chart 3 shows the average weekly hours worked by casual employees was around pre-pandemic levels in May 2022.

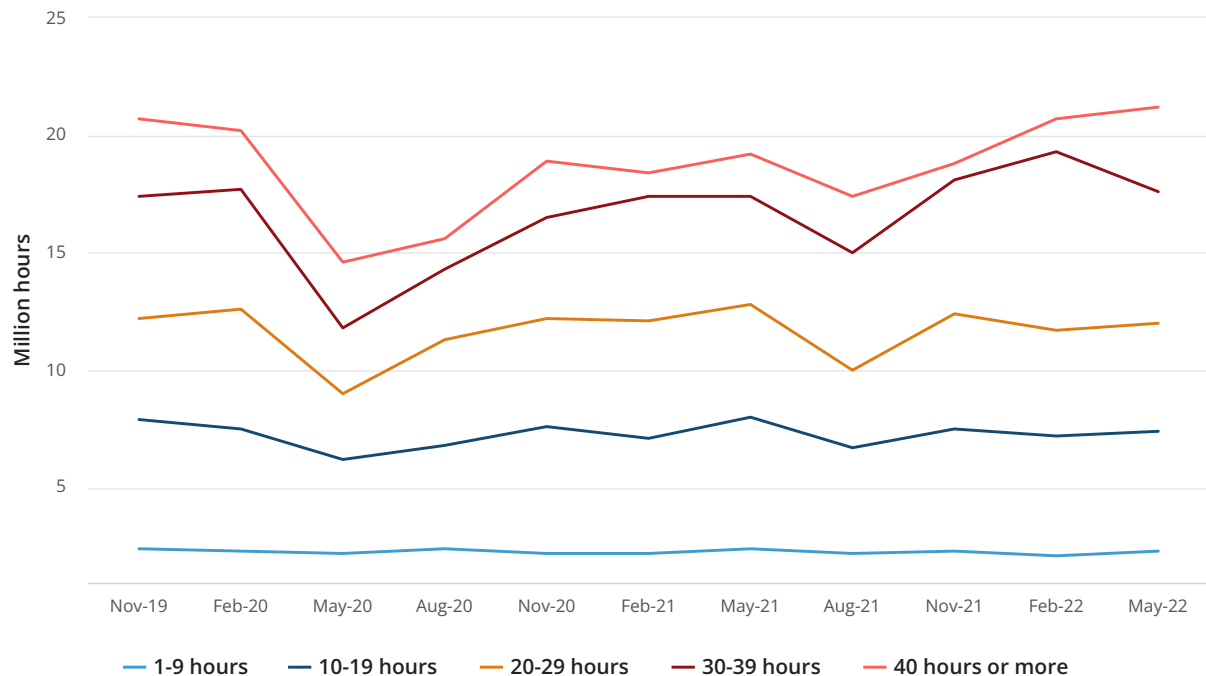
Chart 3: Hours worked by casual employees, Original



Source: Labour Force Australia, Detailed, Datacube EQ04

Chart 4 shows the total weekly hours worked by casual employees across different weekly hours worked categories.

Chart 4: Total hours worked, by hours worked ranges, casual employees, Original

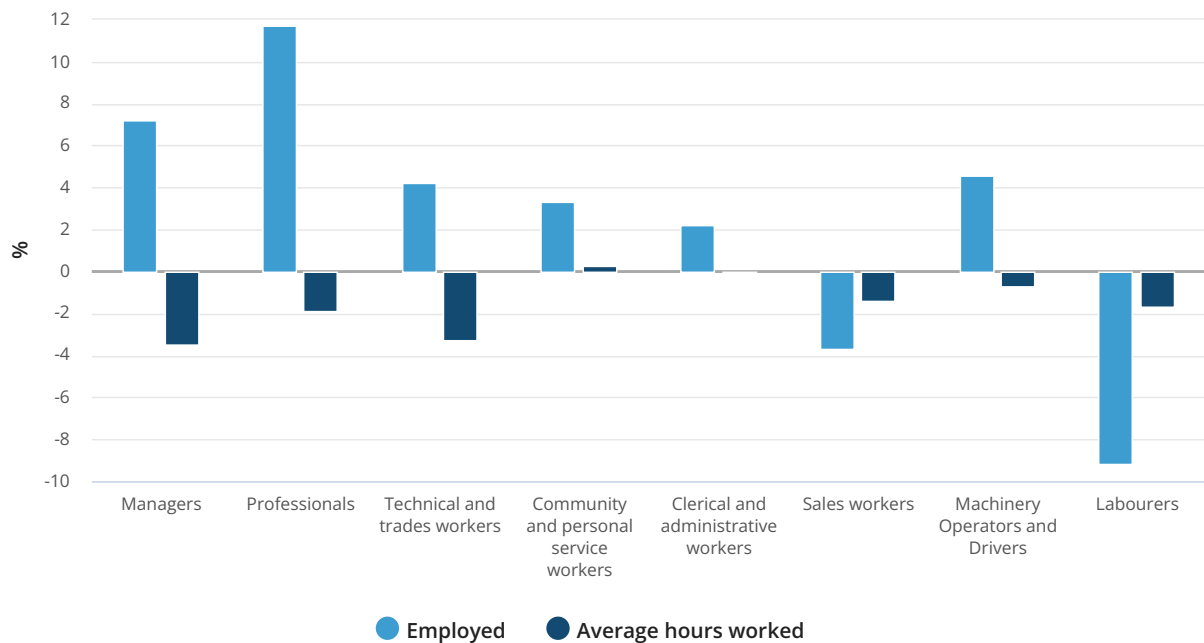


Source: Labour Force Australia, Detailed, Datacube EQ04

## Occupation

Chart 5a shows changes in employment and average hours worked in each of the major groups of occupations from before the pandemic to May 2022.

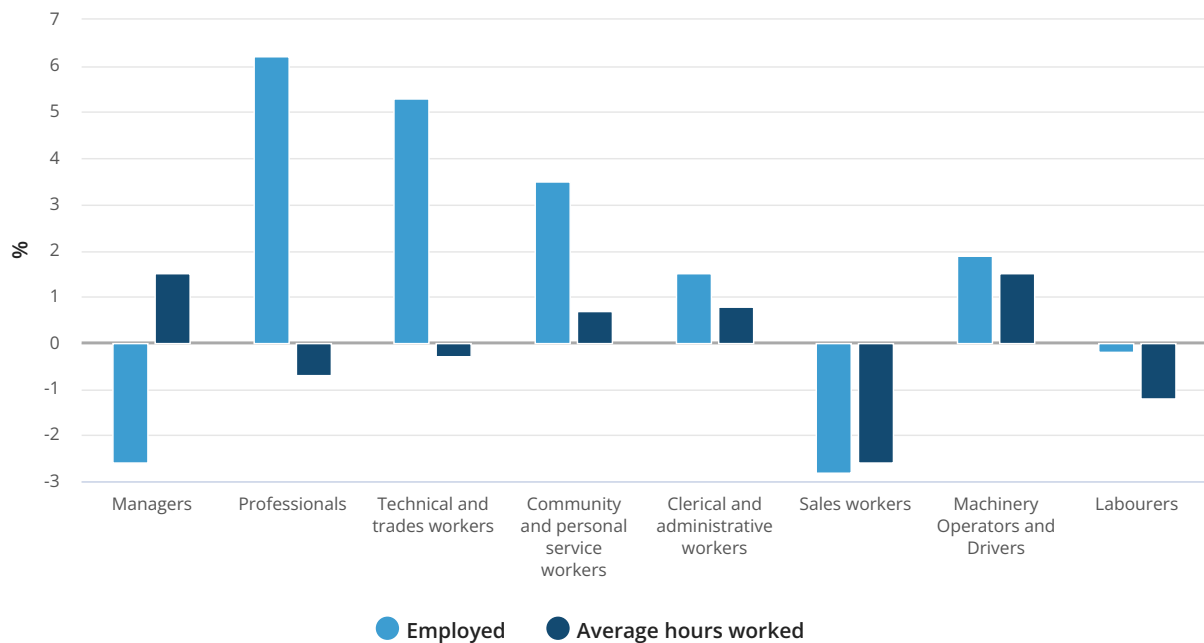
Chart 5a: Change in employed people and average hours worked, by Occupation, February 2020 to May 2022, Original



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed Table 12

Chart 5b shows changes in employment and average hours worked in each of the major groups of occupations from before the Omicron variant to May 2022. Following the easing of lockdown restrictions in late 2021, employment and hours worked growth has been driven by Professionals, Technical and trades workers and Community and personal services workers.

Chart 5b: Change in employed people and average hours worked, by Occupation, November 2021 to May 2022, Original

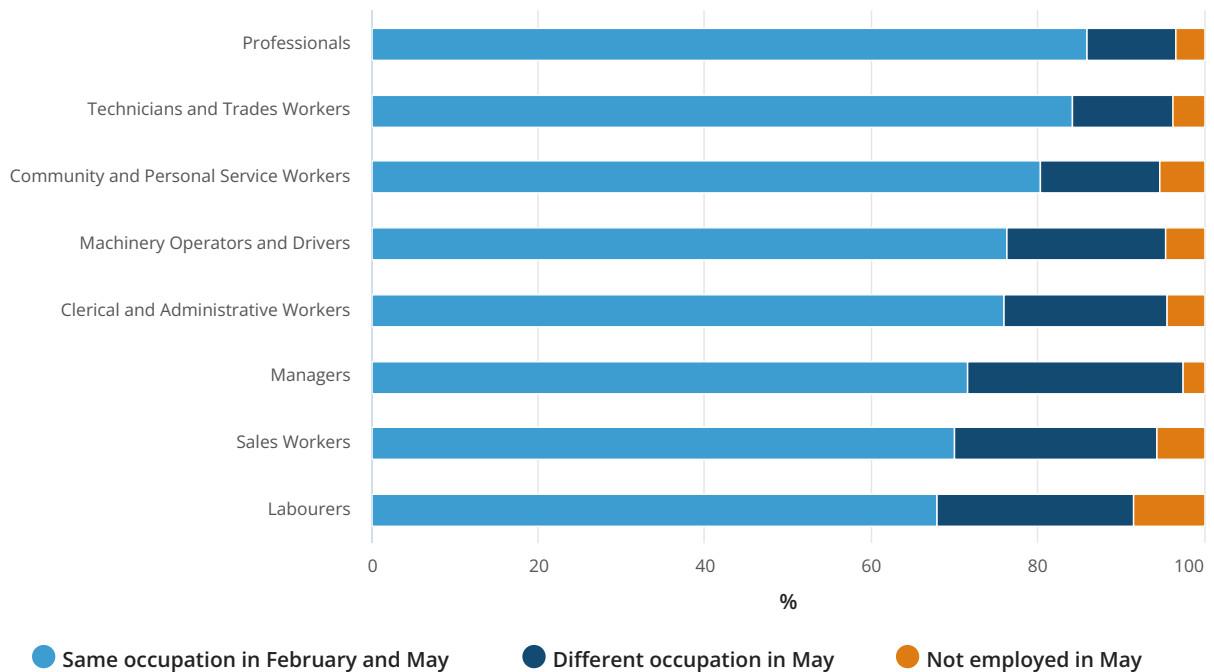


Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed Table 12

Chart 6 shows, for people employed in each occupation in February 2022, the proportion who were:

- still employed in the same occupation in May 2022;
- still employed in May 2022 but in a different occupation; or
- no longer employed in May 2022.

Chart 6: Whether remained employed in May 2022, by Occupation in February 2022, Original



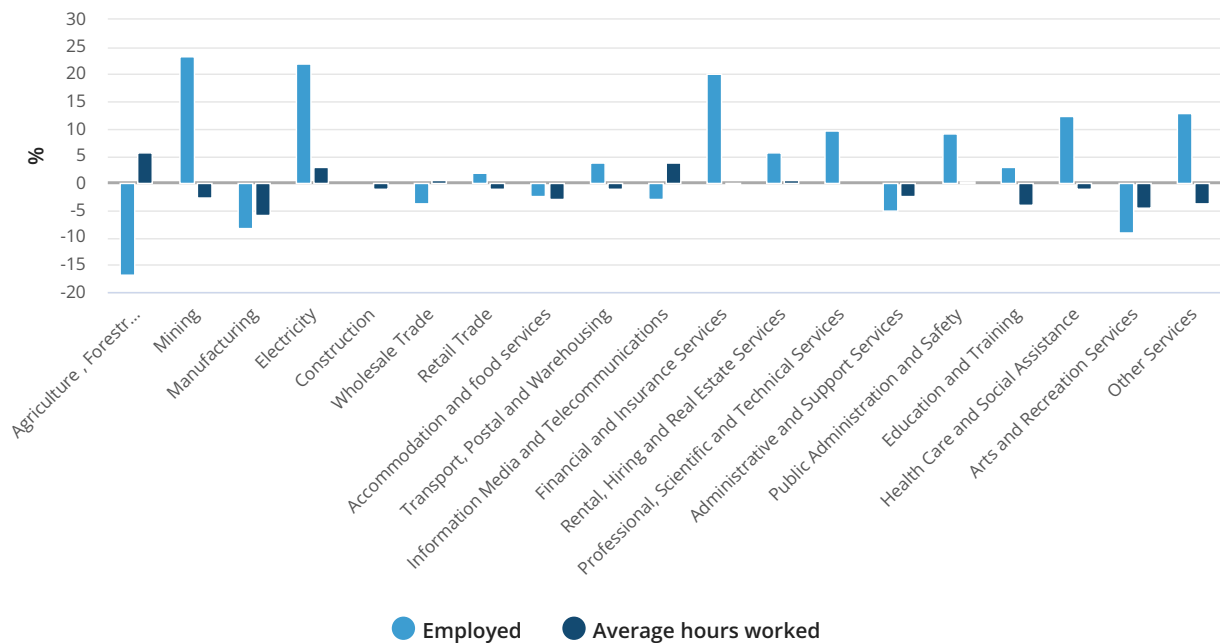
Source: Longitudinal Labour Force Microdata

## Industry

Chart 7a shows changes in employment and average hours worked in each of the industry divisions from before the pandemic to May 2022.



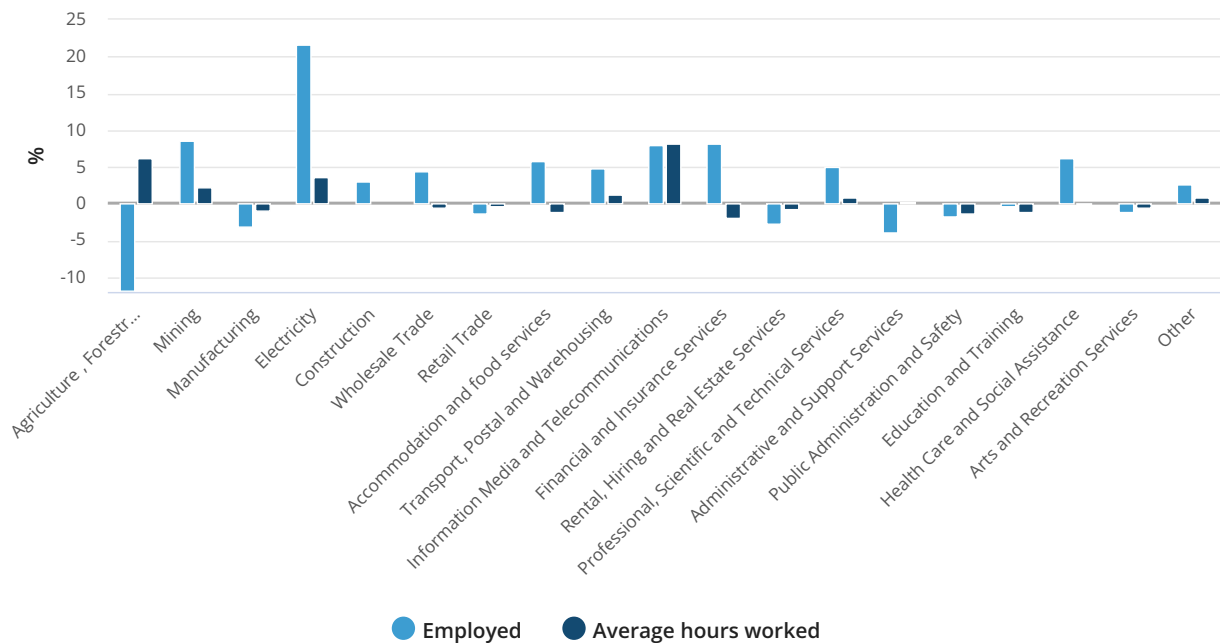
Chart 7a: Change in employed people and average hours worked, by Industry, February 2020 and May 2022, Original



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed Table 4 and Table 11

Chart 7b shows changes in employment and average hours worked in each of the industry divisions from before the Omicron variant to May 2022.

Chart 7b: Change in employed people and average hours worked, by Industry, November 2021 and May 2022, Original

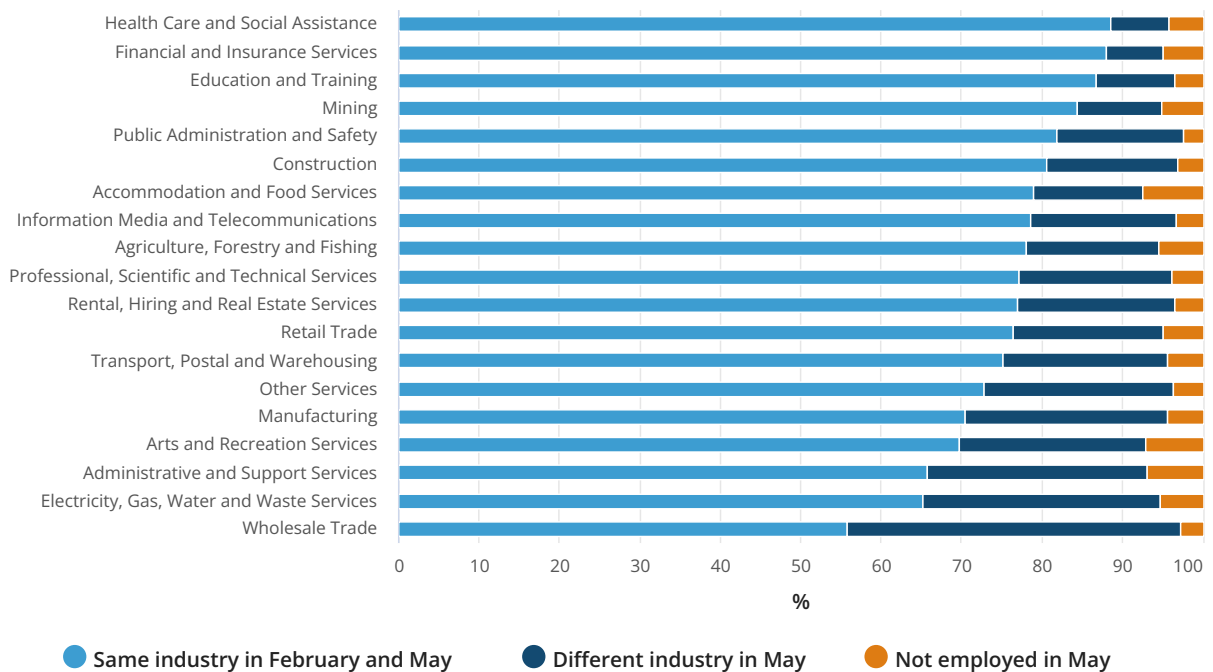


Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed Table 4 and Table 11

Chart 8 shows, for people employed in each industry in February 2022, the proportion who were:

- still employed in the same industry in May 2022;
- still employed in May 2022 but in a different industry; or
- no longer employed in May 2022.

Chart 8: Whether remained employed in May 2022, by Industry in February 2022, Original



Source: Longitudinal Labour Force Microdata

## Post release changes

24/06/2022 - The axis labels in Chart 8 'Whether remained employed in May 2022, by Industry in February 2022, Original' have been corrected. No data has changed.